

PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS IN STATES IN INSURRECTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 22d December last, relative to the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection.

JANUARY 5, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 4, 1865.

SIR: I forward herewith the report of the Adjutant General submitting "the report of Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding military division of west Mississippi, concerning the purchase by the United States of products of States declared to be in insurrection," called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 22, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 4, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I submit herewith "the report of Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding military division of west Mississippi, concerning the purchase by the United States of products of States declared to be in insurrection," called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 22, 1864. A part of General Canby's own report relating to military movements has been omitted, but the portion omitted is not deemed material to the general subject of the report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, Louisiana, December 7, 1864.

SIR: Mr. Cutler, the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, appointed under the authority of the 8th section of act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, has just handed me a copy of an Executive Order, dated September 24, 1864, and of War Department General Order No. 285, October 6, 1864, in relation to the purchases of products of the insurrectionary districts. Neither of these orders has been communicated to me officially, nor, so far as I can learn, to any military officer of this command. A copy of the Executive Order was sent to me some days since from Memphis, where it had been printed and extensively circulated by the purchasing agent for that place.

The operation of this order is contingent, by the 8th section, upon the orders to be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy; but the General Orders of the War Department have been received in due sequence to the 14th of November, and no order corresponding in number, date, or matter, with the order submitted by Mr. Cutler, is found among them. Without waiting for the official receipt of this order, I shall at once give such orders as may be necessary to secure a due observance of the Executive Order of September 24, 1864, and the Treasury Regulations of the same day; and while carrying out the policy adopted by the government, will endeavor to exact the reciprocal obligation of good faith on the part of the traders; but in justice to the troops in this command and to myself, it is proper that I should submit for your consideration some facts connected with the present military situation and the embarrassment to military operations which will, in my judgment, inevitably follow the opening of this trade. * * * *

If this trade is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, its inevitable result, in my judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi, equivalent to an addition of fifty thousand men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at least ten thousand men within our own lines. * * * *

Cotton speculators in the Mississippi valley have a prospective, and hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines; they know that expeditions within the enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands; hence it is to their interest to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement. I have not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements; and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent, in some of its objects, by information so communicated. I have now several speculators, who were captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial, under the 57th article of war, for giving information to the enemy. But the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned, and will not secure us from future disasters from the same cause.

I have now in my possession papers in relation to such contracts, made with English houses in Mobile, for the exportation of two hundred thousand bales by the way of this port; the conditions of the sale require that the payments be made in supplies, in gold, or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are estimated by the contractors themselves at \$10,000,000, and it is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude. I cite this as one of many instances that have come under my observation; and to show the character of these transactions in the Mississippi valley, I ask attention to the memorandum printed on page 8 of the enclosed pamphlet, referring to the particular transaction just cited, and indicating clearly the means by

which our laws are evaded, and how the amount due the rebel government is converted into foreign exchange.

The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi river have been supported mainly, during the past twelve months, by the unlawful trade carried on on that river. The city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel armies, more to the purchasing and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the rebel government in Europe, than any other port in the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. I do not make these statements as conjectures, but from evidence that will prove conclusive to any impartial mind. I know the restrictions of the law of July 2, 1864, have reduced the rebel armies east and west of the river, and greatly straitened them for supplies essential to their existence. Kirby Smith has officially announced that he can no longer supply his army with clothing, and every rebel paper coming from west of the Mississippi contains appeals to the families and friends of soldiers to contribute clothing. The last Alexandria paper contains a proclamation by the rebel governor, appealing to the people of Louisiana to furnish clothing to the suffering and destitute soldiers of Missouri.

The construction placed upon the regulations of the Treasury Department by one, at least, of the purchasing agents in this command, will, in sixty days, undo all that has been done by the law of July 2, and enable the rebel authorities to arm, equip, and clothe the armies that cannot much longer be kept together without aid from us.

I make these statements in order to convey to you my own opinion of our actual condition, of the embarrassment under which all military operations must be conducted, and to express the hope, if the future operations of the troops in this command should fail to meet your expectations, that you will consider the circumstances by which their usefulness and efficiency were impaired.

I do not doubt that many of the persons engaged in the purchase of products of the insurrectionary districts are loyal and honorable men, but I do know that many of the intermediary agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instinct of gain; but the license allowed to the first class gives countenance and opportunity to a far more numerous class who follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it is fighting, with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, but without his remorse.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December 29, 1864.*

I certify that the above is a true extract from the original report.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISS.,
No. 80. } *New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.*

[Executive Order.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 24, 1864.*

I. Congress having authorized the purchase for the United States of the products of the States declared in insurrection, and the Secretary of the Treas-

sure having designated New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Beaufort, S. C., and Norfolk, as places of purchase, and, with my approval, appointed agents and made regulations, under which said products may be purchased; therefore,

II. All persons, except such as may be in the civil, military, or naval service of the government, having in their possession any products of States or parts of States declared in insurrection, which said agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey such products to either of the places which have been hereby, or may hereafter be, designated as places of purchase; and such products, so destined, shall not be liable to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while in transitu, or in store awaiting transportation.

III. Any person having the certificate of a purchasing agent, as prescribed by Treasury Regulations VIII, is authorized to pass, with the necessary means of transportation, to the points named in said certificate, and to return therefrom with the products required for the fulfilment of the stipulations set forth in said certificate.

IV. Any person having sold and delivered to a purchasing agent any products of an insurrectionary State, in accordance with the regulations thereto, and having in his possession a certificate, setting forth the fact of such purchase and sale, the character and quantity of products, and the aggregate amount paid therefor, as prescribed by Regulation IX, shall be permitted by the military authority commanding at the place of sale to purchase, from any authorized dealer, at such place, merchandise and other articles, not contraband of war, nor prohibited by order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion, or foreign exchange, to an amount not exceeding in value one-third of the aggregate value of the products sold by him, as certified by the agent purchasing, and the merchandise and other articles so purchased may be transported by the same route and to the same place, from and by which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, as set forth in the certificate, and such merchandise and other articles shall have safe conduct, and shall not be subject to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while being transported to the places and by the route set forth in said certificate.

V. Generals commanding military districts, and commandants of military posts and detachments, and officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gunboats, will give safe conduct to persons and products, merchandise, and other articles duly authorized, as afore-said, and not contraband of war, nor prohibited by order of the War Department, or of the orders of such generals commanding, or other duly authorized military or naval officers, made in pursuance hereof, and all persons hindering or preventing such safe conduct of persons or property will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly.

VI. Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, or in pursuance of this order, or transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles contraband of war, or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly; and all products of insurrectionary States found in transit to any other person or place than a purchasing agent and designated place of purchase shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, except such as may be moving to a loyal State under duly authorized permits of a proper officer of the Treasury Department, as prescribed by regulations XXXVIII, concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, or such as may have been found abandoned, or have been captured, and are moving in pursuance of the act of March 12, 1863.

VII. No military or naval officer of the United States, or persons in the military or naval service, nor any civil officer, except such as are appointed for that purpose, shall engage in trade or traffic in the products of the insurrec-

tionary States, or furnish transportation therefor, under pain of being deemed guilty of unlawfully trading with the enemy, and punished accordingly.

VIII. The Secretary of War will make such general orders or regulations as will insure the proper observance and execution of this order, and the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gunboats, in conformity therewith.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 285. } *Washington City, October 6, 1864.*

First. The attention of officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, whether volunteers or regular, is directed to the Executive Order dated September 24, 1864, and they will in all respects observe the same, and the commanders of all military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all other orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent therewith, and will make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

Second. All commanders of military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will render such aid to the officers and agents of the Treasury Department, in carrying out the provisions of said order and the Treasury Regulations therein referred to, as can be given, without prejudice to the military service.

Third. Officers of the quartermasters' department, upon the written application of the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department, or of persons authorized by them, may furnish transportation by land or water for collecting and forwarding to market articles of produce within the insurrectionary States, specified within the aforesaid order, upon such reasonable terms as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster General, when the same can be done without prejudice to the military service, and not otherwise. The application for transportation must be first approved by the commander of the department, district, post, or detachment, wherein the articles are received.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The foregoing Executive Order of September 24, and War Department General Orders, No. 285, of October 6, 1864, in relation to the purchase of products of insurrectionary districts, under the authority of the 8th section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and the following orders to insure a strict observance of the aforesaid Executive and War Department orders, are published for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command :

1. The commander of the department of the Gulf, and the commander of the department of Mississippi, will grant safe conducts and permits, upon the application of the purchasing agents at New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., respectively, to persons who *own, or control*, products of insurrectionary districts, to and from the place at which the said products are to be delivered, and for the transportation required in moving the said products from the place of delivery to the place of sale ; but all such safe conducts and permits will be limited strictly to the persons, products, means of transportation and employes necessary for the transfer of said products ; and no permit or safe conduct will in any case be given, unless the conditions prescribed by the regulations of the Treasury Department of September 24, 1864, (Art. 8, and Form 1,) are

shown, by the application from the purchasing agent, to have been complied with. Whenever the point at which the products are to be delivered is beyond the limits of the commander who grants the safe conduct or permit, it must be submitted to the commander of the department or district in which the products are to be delivered, and will not take effect until after it has been approved by him, except that, when the place of delivery is on the bank of the Mississippi river, the approval of the commander of the immediate district, under such regulations as may be established by the commander of the department, will be sufficient.

2. No permit or safe conduct for any point on the tributaries of the Mississippi, or other inland waters beyond the limits of actual occupation, will be effective without the joint approval of the commander of the Mississippi, or West Gulf blockading squadron, and the commander of the division of West Mississippi.

3. No permit or safe conduct to any point under the supervision of the navy will be effective without the approval of the commander of the naval district, or such other officer as may be designated by the commander of the squadron, in addition to the prescribed military permit or approval.

4. Under article 33 of the Treasury Regulations of July 29, and the President's instructions of November 7, 1864, no permits or safe conducts, except supplies for the army or navy, will be given to any port or place affected by the blockade.

5. Commanders of departments, districts, posts or detachments, whenever, from the presence of the enemy or other sufficient reason, the intercourse authorized by these permits would endanger their commands, or embarrass or defeat pending or impending military operations within the limits of their commands, are authorized to suspend the operation of the permit or safe conduct until the intercourse can be safely allowed. This authority will not be exercised unreasonably, and, in all such cases, the commander will immediately report his action, and the reasons therefor, to the next superior commander.

6. Commanders of posts are authorized to grant permits to persons to visit the purchasing agents at New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose indicated in the 1st paragraph of this order, when satisfied that they *own, or control*, the products which they desire to sell, and that the application is made, in good faith, for the specified object. No persons not included in this paragraph, except deserters under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 82, from the headquarters of the army, and refugees under paragraph 7 of General Orders, No. 31, from these headquarters, will be permitted to enter the lines upon any pretence whatever.

7. Under the 4th section of the executive order, the commanding generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., will grant permits and safe conducts for supplies to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold, and delivered*, as certified by the purchasing agents of the Treasury Department, (Form No. 2.) limiting the supplies to such as are not contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, or the commanding general of this division, (as hereinafter specified,) and to the place for which, and the route by which, the products are brought in. The value of the supplies will be determined by the market price at the place of sale, and any attempt to evade this regulation by fraudulent invoices, or by taking out articles that are not permitted, will work the forfeiture of the whole.

8. Whenever any boats, wagons, horses, mules, or any other means of transportation of whatsoever name or nature, employed in bringing in products, or in taking out supplies, are going beyond the lines of military occupation, the persons having permits or safe conducts for the said products or supplies will give bonds to the full amount of the value of such means of transportation, that no part thereof shall be sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of within the

enemy's lines; and any violation of this order will not only involve the forfeiture of the bond, but subject the offender to criminal prosecution for unlawful trading with the enemy.

9. The commanding generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., will establish an office, in connexion with that of the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, for the purpose of granting and registering the permits and safe conducts authorized by this order, both for the introduction of products and exportation of supplies. This registry will embrace the name of the party to whom the permit is given, the names of his employes, the place from which and the route by which the products are to be transported, the quantity and character of the products, the quantity and character of the transportation to be used in conveying it to its destination, and the quantity and character of the supplies permitted to be sent out.

10. Commanders of departments, districts, posts and detachments, will give all the necessary aid to the agents of the Treasury Department, as required by paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 285, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, October 6, 1864; but this authority will not be construed as permitting the employment of troops beyond the lines of actual occupation, nor for any other than military purposes; and whenever troops are operating in the enemy's country, the commander will not allow himself to be embarrassed by the presence of any persons to whom permits or safe conducts have been given, or of the means of transportation employed by them in the transfer of their products or supplies.

11. Railroads, land and water transportation, in the possession or under the control of the army, will not be used for the purpose of transporting these products or supplies whenever it will interfere with the transportation of troops or army supplies; nor will the transportation, which, under existing orders, has been reserved or may be necessary for the movement of troops, be diverted from that object under any pretence whatever; nor will any such transportation be sent beyond the lines of actual occupation, or to any point where it may be in danger of capture by the enemy.

12. Under existing laws and regulations, no commerce in products of insurrectionary districts is lawful, except as provided in articles 22 and 38 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department of July 29, 1864, or under the permits given by the purchasing agents of that department, under the Executive Order and the Regulations of the Treasury Department of September 24, 1864; and no intercourse beyond the lines of actual occupation, except for military purposes, is permitted, except *that* authorized by the Executive Order and Treasury Regulations aforesaid; and all products and supplies that may be found either within or without the lines, unless covered by permits from the proper agents of the Treasury Department, will be seized and turned over to the agents of that department, as captured property, and the means of transportation used in their conveyance will be seized and turned over to the quartermasters' department, under the proviso to the 1st section of act of May 20, 1862; but these permits will not apply to any property belonging to the rebel government, or to any of the States in rebellion against the government of the United States, or to any person specified in the 5th section of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.

13. Any persons who may be found within, attempting to come within or to pass without, the lines of occupation, without the proper permit, or who may attempt to evade these regulations, under cover of the permits or safe conducts authorized by paragraphs 1 and 7 of this order, will be regarded and treated as spies of the enemy.

14. The 56th and 57th Articles of War are published for general information, and are commended to the serious consideration of all persons engaged in commercial intercourse, under the authority of the Executive Order and

Treasury Regulations of September 24, 1864; and any attempts to convey supplies to the enemy, beyond the license given by the authorized permits, or to communicate information, will subject the offender not only to the forfeiture of his property, but also to criminal prosecution under these articles :

56TH ARTICLE OF WAR.

Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

57TH ARTICLE OF WAR.

Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

15. The attention of all officers within the limits of this command is called to the proclamation of the President, of August 16, 1861, which relates to certain States and parts of States declared in insurrection, and prohibits unlawful commercial intercourse with the same, enjoining "upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, (of July 13, 1861,) and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it," and the greatest vigilance will be used to expose and prevent the execution of any attempts at frauds on the part of those who have received permits or safe conducts for carrying out supplies, under the authority of paragraph 7 of this order; and no permits from treasury agents for the importation of products, or exportation of supplies, will be considered as effective or valid, unless accompanied by the corresponding permit and safe conduct from the designated military authorities.

16. The safe conducts or permits herein authorized will be given upon the forms prescribed from this office. They will be given in duplicate, one of which will be permanently attached to the application of the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, the other to be retained in the office to be established in accordance with paragraph 8 of this order; and no permit for the importation of products, or the exportation of supplies, will be regarded as valid, unless given in the form and manner prescribed. In like manner the permits for persons to come within the lines, for the purpose of selling their products to purchasing agents, will be given in duplicate, one of which will be given to the party applying for the same, and the other retained by the officer who grants it.

17. Every person to whom a safe conduct or permit is granted will be required to return the same, (as soon as the object for which it was granted has been accomplished,) to the officer by whom it was issued, who will at once cause it to be cancelled, noting that fact, the date, &c., upon the duplicate retained in his office.

18. A weekly report of permits and safe conducts for products admitted, and supplies passed out, will be made to the headquarters of the division by the commanding generals at New Orleans and Memphis, and a like report will be made, through proper channels, by every commanding officer who gives a permit for the purpose specified in paragraph 6 of this order.

19. Permits granted for subsistence and other supplies to the crews of steamers, and other employes engaged in carrying products or supplies under the authority of this order, must be strictly limited to their actual necessities, and military commanders, granting permits for the purchase of such subsistence, will see that the articles and quantities are specified in detail, and that this privilege is not in any way abused.

20. The authority given to the commanding generals at Memphis and New Orleans, under paragraph 7 of this order, to grant permits and safe conducts for

supplies to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold and delivered*, (see 4th section of the Executive Order of September 24, 1864.) does not include the following articles, which, being contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, or the commander of the military division, are not allowed, *under any circumstances whatever*, to pass beyond the lines : All ordnance ; arms of every description ; balls ; shell ; shot ; powder, and the materials used in making it ; lead ; military pyrotechnics, and the materials used in their manufacture ; gun-carriages ; ammunition wagons, and all military equipments ; saddles ; harness, and the leather and materials used in their manufacture ; all articles of camp and garrison equipage ; tents, and the materials for making them ; camp kettles ; mess pans ; axes ; clothing, and woollen cloth ; woollen socks ; blankets ; boots and shoes, hats and caps, and the material for making them, and all the machinery used in the fabrication of cannon or small arms, or other implements of war ; wagons ; ambulances ; carts, and other vehicles ; horses ; mules ; oxen ; harness of all kinds ; boats of all classes, and all other means of transportation, and the machinery used in their fabrication ; steam-engines for the propulsion of vessels ; screw propellers ; boilers ; cylinders ; shafts ; boiler plates ; tubes for bars, and every component part of these engines, and the machinery used in their fabrication ; spars ; rudders ; wheels ; tillers ; sails ; sail cloth ; cordage ; rigging ; anchors, and all other manufactured articles that may be used in building or equipping vessels propelled either by steam or by sail.

Locomotive engines, railroad cars and trucks, axles, wheels, railroad iron, chains, clamps, bolts, screws, and, in general, all machinery and materials designed for and used in the construction, equipment, repair, and operation of railroads.

Telegraph instruments, cable wire, and the acids and instruments used in the construction and operation of telegraph lines.

Drugs, medicines, chemicals, hospital and sanitary stores, and the instruments and materials used in their preparation.

Cotton-gins, cotton and wool cards, and the machinery used in preparing, spinning, and weaving cotton and wool.

Gold and silver coin and bullion, foreign exchange, and all notes, bonds, bills, letters of credit, or other funds, or substitute for funds, except the currency of the United States, as prescribed.

Provisions and forage are contraband of war when applied directly to the use of the enemy's troops, and the commanding generals at Memphis and New Orleans will limit the supply of these articles to the wants of the non-combatants of the districts to which the supplies are to be sent, and will prohibit them altogether whenever they have reason to believe that they are designed for, or will be converted to, the use of the rebel troops.

21. All orders and regulations issued from these or other headquarters, within the limits of this command, which are inconsistent with the Executive Order and the trade regulations of September 24, 1864, are hereby revoked.

22. If other points within the limits of this command should hereafter be designated as "markets or places of purchase," in conformity with the Executive order and treasury regulations of September 24, 1864, the commanding generals at those points are hereby charged with the same duties and invested with the same authority as this order confers upon the commanding generals of the department of the Gulf and the department of Mississippi.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieut. Colonel, Ass't Adjutant General.

(See annexed blank forms of permits and certificates.)

Forms of permits and safe conducts to be granted under the authority of paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 80, from the headquarters of the military division of West Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, (OR DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI,)

New Orleans, La., (or Memphis, Tenn.,) ——— 186—.

Upon the application of ———, the purchasing agent at ———, hereto attached, Mr. ———, of the county (or parish) of ———, and the State of ———, is hereby permitted to proceed to ———, in the county (or parish) of ———, in the State of ———, and is granted safe conduct for himself and for the following products of insurrectionary districts, owned and controlled by him, and for the following means of transportation to be employed in the transfer of said products from the place of delivery to the place of sale, and for the following named persons, employed and actually necessary for the transfer of said products:

Character and quantity of products:

Means of transportation:

Names of employés:

By order of Major General ———.

—

Certificate to be printed on the back of this permit, and signed by the person to whom it is issued:

This permit and safe conduct is not transferable, and is given by the government and accepted by me with the express understanding that I will not engage in any commerce, trade, or barter not authorized by the treasury permit here attached; that I will furnish no aid and communicate no information to the enemy, and that I will not pass, nor aid in passing, any one beyond, or bring, or aid in bringing, any one within the national lines of occupation, as defined by existing orders, unless they are duly authorized by competent military authority. (See paragraphs 1 and 6 of General Orders No. 80, headquarters military division of West Mississippi.)

—

Form of permits to be granted under the authority of paragraph 6, of General Orders No. 80, from the headquarters of the military division of West Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS, ———,

Mr. ———, of the parish (or county) of ———, and the State of ———, having proved to my satisfaction that he owns or controls ———, (character and quantity of products,) ———, at ———, which he desires to sell to the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department at ———, in accordance with General Orders No. 80, from the headquarters of the military division of West Mississippi, is hereby permitted to pass to ———, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements accordingly with the said purchasing agent.

By order of ———.

To be printed at the foot of this pass, and to be signed by the person to whom it is granted :

This pass is not transferable, and is given to and accepted by me with the express condition, that it is for the purpose specified, and for none other, and that I will not give any information that might be of use to the enemy, or do any act that might prejudice the interests of the United States.

—

Form of certificates to be issued by the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the regulations of that department, dated September 24, 1864, and referred to in General Orders No. 80, from the headquarters of the military division of West Mississippi :

FORM NO. 1.

I, ——— A. B., ——— agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, on behalf of the government of the United States, at ———, do hereby certify that I have agreed to purchase from ———, C. D., ———, of ———, which products, it is represented, are, or will be, at ———, in the county of ———, in the State of ———, on the ——— day of ———, 186—, and which he stipulates shall be delivered to me, unless prevented from so doing by the authority of the United States. I therefore request safe conduct for the said ——— C. D., ——— and his means of transportation and said products from ——— to ———, where the products so transported are to be sold and delivered to me, under the stipulation referred to above, and pursuant to regulations on the subject, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A. B. ———.

—

FORM NO. 2

I, ——— A. B., ——— agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, on behalf of the government of the United States at ———, do hereby certify that I have purchased of ——— C. D., ——— of ——— of ———, at \$—— per ———, and that there has been paid him for the same \$——, and that the said ——— was transported from ——— by way of ———.

A. B. ———.

—————

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF COTTON FROM WITHIN THE REBEL LINES.

To the cotton-planters of Texas.

Houston, December 4, 1863.

The cotton of the country, as a basis of exchange for the various army supplies which have been imported into the country, and for which payment could not be made in Confederate States treasury notes, has been relied upon as more than sufficient to meet all requirements. Its use has been practiced in various channels and in a variety of modes, which were

designed to procure and apply sufficient in quantity to meet all the demands of the government. Some of these modes have been successful, others have proved failures, and the result is that the expectations of the government have not been realized. This has not been the fault of the planters, who have ever shown themselves willing to contribute their cotton if satisfied it would be faithfully and judiciously used for the benefit of the government. We do not propose to lay censure upon any one, but refer only to the fact that the chief cause of failure has been the uncertainty attending all cotton operations, in consequence of the various and conflicting orders that have from time to time seemed necessary, and the existence of numberless government agents engaged in the acquisition and removal of cotton who have, by competition with each other and with private contractors, caused the rate of sale and transportation to advance to such exorbitant rates as to defeat their own efficiency. Under these circumstances, in order to procure the amount of cotton required by the government for the fulfilment of contracts already existing, and the procuring of army supplies still needed, it will be apparent to every one that some plan must be adopted that will secure uniformity, efficiency, and permanency; that the faith of the government may be maintained, supplies of arms, clothing, medicines, &c., for our army in the field may be procured, and planters and other private citizens engaged in legitimate trade may have an equitable and permanent basis on which to operate.

Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, who is charged with the military defences of this department, has, under the authority of the impressment act, declared the use of the cotton of the country, to meet the wants of the government, a military necessity; and in order to secure it in such manner as will best supply these wants, and at the same time be liberal and just to the citizen, has, with the approval of the Secretary of War, placed the duty of procuring cotton and regulating its transportation in the hands of a special officer. The undersigned have been selected to discharge the duties of this office. We are old citizens of the State, our every interest of family and property identified with it, and the cotton trade has engaged our attention for many years. We have accepted this trust not as a matter of choice but from a sense of duty, hoping to accomplish to some considerable extent the work expected of us, and relying on the frank co-operation of the planters, many of whom are personally acquainted with us. We have the assurance of Lieutenant General Smith and of Major General Magruder of their assistance and confidence. The policy we propose will be liberal and just to the planter, and will, we hope, secure their aid in meeting the wants of the army. Our plan is to purchase one-half of the cotton of the planter or other holder, and on its delivery at a government depot or other place agreed upon, to give an exemption against military impressment for a like quantity. Under this exemption, cotton can be held or exported at the pleasure of the owner, and teams engaged in its transportation will also be free from impressment. For the cotton sold to us we will give certificates at its specie value, to be paid for in cotton bonds, or such other equivalent as Congress may provide. We had several interviews with Senator Oldham and several of our representatives in Congress before they left for Richmond, who assured us that they would secure such legislation as would meet our views in this particular. To pay for cotton in confederate money would only increase the amount in circulation and still further depreciate its value. These certificates, we believe, will be eagerly sought for investment. The exemption and security of cotton from impressment which remains in the hands of the planters cannot fail very greatly to enhance its value. We also desire to avail ourselves of all the transportation in the country owned by planters and others, which can be made available in delivering cotton at the different depots, none of which will be further west than San Antonio; and to do so, we propose a rate of freight, payable in cotton, that will make it an inducement.

The wants of the army must be supplied at the earliest date. The interest of every man in the department is involved in this, and, for a limited time, individual wants must wait. For this reason the one-half of any crop sold to us must be delivered at the government depot before the other half can be removed.

The right of impressment, provided by law, belongs to the chief of this office. It will not be used except in the case of those who are so unpatriotic as to sacrifice the interest of the country to private gain. Towards them it will be used with a just, impartial, and firm hand. The necessities of the military service leave no other alternative. All cotton attempted to be moved without the protection of an exemption from this office will be liable to impressment for government purposes, and any interference with government transportation by the holder of an exemption or any of his agents, either by attempting to forestall the hiring of teams, or by offering or giving a higher rate of freight than the liberal terms proposed by this office, will cancel said exemption.

Agents will be appointed in the various districts or counties and at the government depots. These will be selected with care, to secure competent men entitled to confidence. Any delinquency on the part of any of these agents, either known or reasonably suspected, we hope will be at once reported to this office. We also request that all persons knowing of any cotton, bought as government cotton, left on plantations or elsewhere, not under the care of some unquestionable and responsible government agent, will immediately report the same to this office. Books will be kept exhibiting the entire transactions of the office, which may, at all reasonable times, be examined by any person desirous, in good faith, to understand its operation. W. P. Ballinger, esquire, will act as our legal adviser, in order that we may avoid error ourselves, and hold all who deal with us to a strict accountability.

Planters of Texas, the plans of this office are well matured, its policy will be permanent, its course consistent, impartial, and firm. If proper confidence and assistance are extended to us by you, we feel confident of the best results towards thoroughly equipping our armies for our defence, restoring and increasing government credit, checking unlawful speculation, appreciating the value of the cotton in the hands of the people, enabling them to procure their needed supplies. Your cotton is contraband to the enemy; every bale falling into his hands is seized for his government. We appeal to you, shall there not be united, harmonious, active, efficient co operation by devoting a portion of your cotton to the great duties of the crisis, the successful defence of Texas from enslavement and devastation.

WM. I. HUTCHINS,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief.
JAMES SORLEY,
W. J. KYLE,
B. A. SHEPHERD,
GEO. BALL,
Associates.

To the citizens of the trans-Mississippi department.

SHREVEPORT, LA., June 1, 1864.

I have deemed it my duty to issue a general order directing the purchase, and, if necessary, the impressment of one-half the cotton in this department to supply the pressing wants of our armies in the field. Your soldiers are the sole reliance for the defence of the country from invasion and desolation. They have recently furnished you a signal instance of their willingness and ability to

defend your homes. Without munitions of war, clothing, and medicines, they cannot be kept in the field. These articles can be obtained only by importation. Cotton is the sole means of purchase. In the same lofty spirit which leads your sons and brothers to offer their lives for your protection, will you not sell to the government the only product by which their valor can be made effective against the public enemy? The impressment of cotton will be avoided if possible. But supplies for the army must be had. It is left with you to determine whether, for the preservation of your homes, you will force the government to resort to impressment.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

To the citizens of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.

HODGE'S DISTRICT, SOUTH OF THE HOMOCITTO,
Clinton, La., August 26, 1864.

In assigning me to the command of this district the president has instructed me, in addition to the duties which would ordinarily devolve upon me as military commander of the troops stationed here, to exercise the most vigilant care in protecting the citizens of the district in the exercise of their rights of property and personal liberty. It will be to me an object of earnest effort to obey these instructions in their largest spirit of beneficent protection. Exactions, illegal impressments, and unauthorized seizures of property made by subordinates in this district, will, upon proper representation and proof adduced before the commanding general, be severely punished and rigidly restrained. If the citizens feel themselves to be oppressed or aggrieved by the military authorities, they are urgently invited and solicited to bring their grievances to the notice of the general commanding. When offences have been committed by the troops against the civil law of the land, the offenders will be promptly given up when proper requisitions are made by the civil authorities. But while I shall honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge these duties devolved upon me by the president and my superiors in command, I shall, in turn, expect a cordial co-operation upon your part in discharging the duties which patriotism and a feeling of devotion to your country require from you. The constant trading with the enemy, which some selfish and evil-disposed persons in the community in dulgein, is demoralizing in its effects upon the people, and while benefiting temporarily a few persons, weakens permanently the resources of the nation.

The government has found it expedient at times heretofore, and possibly may so find it in future, to exchange cotton for army supplies; in all such exchanges hereafter the closest scrutiny will be applied to prevent abuses and frauds, and the people of the district are invoked to reflect that these exchanges are necessary for the maintenance of the armies contending for their liberties. But this does not justify private trade with the enemy, nor will it be tolerated. In the same spirit of frankness and candor in which I have assured you of my earnest desire to protect you, I assure you that the penalties denounced by law against illegal trading with the enemy will be strictly enforced.

The goods or articles of illicit trade will be seized and confiscated, and the parties engaged in the traffic visited with the extremest rigor of the law. It is the desire of the government that private cotton shall, as far as possible, be removed east of the Pearl river. The existence of large deposits of cotton contiguous to the lines of the enemy is a constant temptation to them to organize raids which spread devastation and ruin throughout your district. Interest, then, no less than patriotic feeling, indicates the wisdom and prudence of removing the source and cause of calamity from your midst.

To all owners of cotton who desire to carry out, in this disposition of their property, the views of the government, I am instructed to afford every aid and facility in the way of transportation and protection in my power. Should you decline to avail yourselves of these aids the *cotton will, when in danger of falling into the hands of an advancing enemy, be invariably burned.* In the earnest hope, fellow-citizens, that we may be able zealously and efficiently to co-operate with each other in repelling and crippling the resources of the common enemy,

I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

Brigadier General GEO. B. HODGE,
Commanding District South of the Homochitto.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HODGE'S DISTRICT OF HOMOCHITTO,
Clinton, La., August 29, 1864.

I. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders, signed by the commanding general. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

II. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No person will be permitted to enter the confederate lines. In cases seeming to be of special emergency, the case will be referred to these headquarters, and the party detained until decision at the outer pickets. Provost marshals finding strangers in the lines without permission will at once arrest them and send a brief of facts to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier General HODGE :

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Copy of a pass authorizing the shipment of cotton through the rebel lines.

HEADQUARTERS, S. W. MISS. AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Provost Marshal General's Office, Clinton, La., July 5, 1864.

Mr. ——— has permission to pass through our lines to point of shipment ——— bales of cotton, not to exceed one load on this order. His wagon and team will not be molested or in any manner interfered with. The officer in command of the picket, on the road upon which the cotton and wagon may pass, will immediately tear off the signature of this pass, and retain the pass safely in his possession until called for by an officer from these headquarters.

By order of Colonel JOHN S. SCOTT :

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

With printed indorsement as follows :

Pickets are particularly instructed to stop all wagons and teams, and arrest all persons having them in charge, who may be caught moving cotton without a pass similar to this, and will bring the party, wagons, teams, and cotton to these headquarters.

If, owing to the proximity of the enemy, the cotton cannot be brought off, it will be burnt at once.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Selma, Alabama, September 22, 1864.

All contracts which have been entered into by officers in this department, on behalf of the government, for the importation of any description of army supplies or merchandise of any kind whatsoever from within the enemy's lines, and for which payment has been contracted to be paid in cotton, are hereby annulled.

All officers in this department are prohibited from contracting for the importation of supplies or stores of any description from within the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton.

Hereafter parties who are by law exempt from military service to the Confederate States, may bring within the lines of this department articles of ordnance, medical, quartermaster, and commissary stores of such quality and description as are strictly suitable for army use and consumption. These parties, immediately upon their arrival within the lines, will report to officers hereafter to be designated by orders from these headquarters, to whom they will exhibit certified invoices of the goods, together with the prices current in the localities, and at the dates of purchase, as specified in the invoices. If, upon a thorough inspection, the stores are found to be of the description above specified, and the invoices are correct and satisfactory, the articles will be purchased by the Confederate States, and, upon delivery, will be paid for in cotton at a valuation of fifty cents per pound, with an allowance also to the parties of fifteen per cent., on invoice amount, for cost of transportation; and permission will be granted from *department headquarters* to export the quantity of cotton thus received in payment of goods beyond the lines of the Confederate States army, at such points as may be designated by officers commanding in the front. In all cases full reports of the inspections of goods brought in must be forwarded to department headquarters *before orders will be issued* from thence for the required amount of cotton.

Hereafter no articles of luxury or merchandise of any description, not necessary and suitable for army use, will be permitted to be imported from within the enemy's lines into this department. The violation of this clause will render the parties violating it liable to arrest, and all goods found in their possession will be confiscated.

By command of Lieutenant General TAYLOR:

E. SURGET, A. A. G.

Official:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Woodville Republican publish three times and send bill to this office.

N. T. N. R.

—
OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 8, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries concerning the importation of army supplies from the enemy's line into this military district, I have the honor to state that you are authorized to import goods exclusively for the use of the army, consisting of medicines, stationery, clothing, clothing materials, shoes, blankets, axes, shovels, spades, and such like, and that I will pay you for same in cotton, at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound, adding cost of transportation; no percentage on the cost price will be allowed. The privilege of taking the cotton

out of our lines is deemed sufficient to compensate on the invoice cost, and the difference between our currency and such as you may have to use in making the purchase.

In no case will goods be permitted to come into our lines for the purpose of traffic, thereby depreciating our currency; neither will cotton be allowed to go out, not obtained from the government, for purposes as above.

Should you succeed in bringing any supplies to our lines you will notify the nearest military commander of the fact, and call upon him for protection and a guard until you can communicate with this office as to the most desirable place for landing and receiving the same.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

—
WEST BATON ROUGE, *July 13, 1864.*

Nothing new of importance; all the troops reported ordered to leave Morganzia and rumor says to be sent to re-enforce Grant; nothing new from Lee since his capture of all of Grant's stores at City Point. Please send down by Butte La Rose, in a skiff, into Grand river, four or five men armed to protect a flatboat load of army supplies which are being conveyed to Washington. I am authorized by Lieutenant General Taylor to call on the nearest military authority for escorts for these supplies, and I know of none nearer than you. Please send Charley as one. They can leave Miller's place, on Alabama, on Sunday morning, and will meet the boat in Grand river coming from Indian village. It would be necessary to get them a guide. I am told there are few dangerous jay-hawkers on Grand river. Some things on board are for Captain Ratcliff and your company.

Truly your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. LOBDELL.

Captain WM. B. RATCLIFF, or Lieutenant JOHN SLACK.

P. S.—Please send by escort a pass for Mr. J. S. Pettit, to pass to Washington with boat and cargo of government stores. Please forward this letter to Major Sanders as soon as possible; it is of importance.

—
WEST BATON ROUGE, *August 29, 1864.*

* * * * *
To leave no stone unturned we have a strong delegation, at this time, in Washington city to have the severe restrictions taken off and open the way to a liberal exchange. In case of success things will work finely. A few days since Major Doyle, at New River, inflicted a considerable loss upon the enemy. I was near by and saw, in part, the affair. He took 110 prisoners, 100 of the best horses, and all the camp equipage, with a good amount of provisions and arms.

* * * * *
I am your friend,

T. A. M.

Capain W. B. RATCLIFF.

—
Extract of memorandum found among the papers of a New Orleans banker, the agent of a Mobile cotton speculator.

* * * * * The confederate agent can easily come over here with the legal-tender notes and get them invested in sterling. It is advisable to keep this to yourselves.

H. Ex. Doc. 16—2

The confederate agent can purchase from me the sterling, drawn against the cotton, and, should he wish it, the bills of lading shall be attached to the drafts, which will be, most likely, Duncan, Sherman & Co. on their London agents, paying with the G. B. received by them. * * * * *

In order to make everything very clear, it is necessary the parties holding the permit shall purchase his cotton from loyal citizens, or foreigners who sell the cotton shall have grown it themselves, or, if not, that they or the foreigners did purchase it previous to May, 1862. These little matters can be easily arranged on paper thus :

HOME PLANTATION, GREENE COUNTY, ALA.,

June 16, 1861.

For the sum of five thousand dollars received from *Snooks*, I hereby sell and engage to deliver to him, on demand, one-half of my last crop of cotton, say two hundred and four bales ; also to keep the same in my gin-house until called for.

Provisions cannot, at this moment, be admitted ; arrangements are on foot to bring it about, and may very soon be accomplished. This last is a verbal promise.

Pencil memorandum.—Supplies to a moderate extent can be sent out, but will cost heavy.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Jackson, July 23, 1864.

[Extract.]

1. Authority is hereby granted Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, agent C. S. army, to issue permits to carry into the federal lines, from the counties of Adams, Jefferson, and Claiborne, lots of government cotton to the amount of two thousand bales, on the contract of B. M. Pond & Co.

2. Authority is hereby granted Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, agent C. S. army, to issue permits to carry into the federal lines, from the counties of Adams, Claiborne, and Jefferson, lots of government cotton to the amount of one thousand bales, on the contract of Dr. W. S. Miller. * * * * *

By command of Brigadier General Wirt Adams.

ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR., *Captain, A. A. G.*

Major S. B. CLEVELAND, through Colwood.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Jackson, Mississippi, August 6, 1864.

Major General Adams directs that you will not permit the vessels removing cotton beyond our lines under permits from these headquarters to land or to receive cotton at any point on the river except Rodney. Please enforce this order at once.

Please see Mr. Welsh and inform him that it will be necessary to commence his operations very soon or to make other arrangements for transporting his apparatus, as the wagons he now has belong to this post, and are so much needed that they cannot be much longer dispensed with.

All the artillery horses, harness, and other transportation supplies you may be able to procure will be taken by Major A. M. Paxton, chief transportation quartermaster, and paid for in government cotton at a fair valuation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN T. BOWIE, *Captain, A. A. G.*

Major S. B. CLEVELAND, *Commanding, &c.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 45. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Jackson, Mississippi, August 8, 1864.

[Extract.]

2. Authority is hereby granted Mr. H. S. Fulkerson, agent C. S. army, to issue permits to carry into the federal lines, from the counties of Adams, Jefferson, and Claiborne, lots of government cotton to the amount of two thousand five hundred bales, on the contract of Messrs. Crutcher & Co.

3. The authority to carry government cotton into the enemy's lines granted at these headquarters to Mr. A. McMillan is hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Wirt Adams.

ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR., *Captain, A. A. G.*

Major S. B. CLEVELAND, *Commanding, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Jackson, Mississippi, August 8, 1864.

MAJOR : The order closing the lines is so far modified as to permit you to respect the authority of Mr. Fulkerson to send cotton beyond the lines, which was granted him by paragraph 102, Special Orders No. 33, from these headquarters. You will enforce the order of 6th instant in regard to port of shipment.

By command of Brigadier General Wirt Adams.

ALLEN T. BOWIE, JR., *Captain, A. A. G.*

Major S. B. CLEVELAND, *Commanding, &c.*

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO COTTON TRANSACTIONS AT BAYOU SARA AND LAUREL HILL.

C. I. 15. To WILLIAM B. HAMILTON :

You will have to get some one else to attend to gold matters. Hatch has it, and there is no certainty of its ever being returned.

JONES S. HAMILTON.

To Sergeant SNEED,

Commanding pickets at Bayou Sara, (care of Captain Wall :))

You will allow cotton to pass under escort of commissioned officers, with orders from headquarters. Allow none to pass otherwise.

By order of Colonel Scott.

J. S. HAMILTON.

WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 14, 1864.*

Colonel J. S. HAMILTON :

Clinton, La., picket post, July 13, 1864—12 o'clock p. m.

I am informed that the Yankees have laid hold of the confederate cotton. I have stopped the passage of any more until further orders by you.

F. J. HAYNES,

Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Heavy re-enforcements going up river to Vicksburg.

C. I. 15. To C. BARKERVILLE :

Lieutenant Murphy has been ordered to Laurel Hill this evening ; meet him there to-morrow, and move down at once with the government cotton. He has instructions you must comply with. This to insure the passage of the cotton.

J. S. SCOTT, *Colonel, Commanding.*

Wi. 19. Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La. :*

I desire to ship small lot of cotton, and sell it just outside of enemy's pickets, near Natchez. Will my permits allow me to do so ?

WM. J. KELLER.

Captain ENGLESON, *Summit, Miss. :*

I will take the forty bales, delivered at Woodville, at (40) forty cents, Louisiana money.

WM. B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 19, 1864.*

COLUMBUS, MISS., *19th.*

To ELDER & KELLER :

The governor desires that goods will come for the cotton already out before further shipments are allowed. I write you.

C. PARKERVILLE.

WOODVILLE, *July 20, 1864.*

J. A. VANCE, *Clinton, La. :*

Forty-five cents per pound, Louisiana money or G. B.

L. K. BENLER.

WOODVILLE, LA., *July 20, 1864.*

Colonel JONES S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La. :*

Did you order the captain of pickets to pass my cotton ? If not, please order it by despatch.

G. S. ROUSBUSH.

W. J. FELTUS, *Wi. :*

CLINTON, *21st.*

Take possession of all wagons, teams, drivers, and cotton, if they have not proper passes and permits. Inform Captain Bradford of your position and instructions.

J. S. HAMILTON.

Captain J. Q. WALL, *P. M., Wi. :*

CLINTON, *1st.*

Crutcher & Co. and Irvine are authorized to concentrate cotton in Woodville for shipment. No cotton will be allowed hereafter to be moved only under charge of an officer.

J. S. HAMILTON.

Ci. 1st. F. J. HAYNES, *Wi.*:

CLINTON, 1st.

Move at once with your command to Woodville; leave a sufficient force in Woodville to guard the cotton concentrating there, and send balance of command to picket Fort Adams' roads. Order Lieutenant Spencer, commanding Captain Cameron's company, to report at Woodville for orders.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel and P. M. General.

CLINTON, 15th.

Ci. 15th. C. BARKERVILLE, *Wi.*:

Guards will be furnished State cotton, lake shore.

D. GOBER,
Colonel Commanding District.

COLUMBUS, 25th.

W. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.*:

Invoice the purchased cotton at one dollar and fifty cents per pound.

C. BARKERVILLE.

WILLIAM WHITE, care Colonel J. S. HAMILTON:

Can I get four teams to haul to Bayou Sara? I am ready to buy your cotton; must have an answer now.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

AUGUST 1, 1864.

CLINTON, *La.*, August 3, 1864.

Colonel JOHN S. SCOTT:

The cotton was government cotton, and went in under supervision of Captain Wall, by my direction, before receiving your instructions, but after the understanding with Gallagher & Irvine.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, P. M. General.

Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La.*:

Have permit for five hundred bales more for Irvine. Let me resume shipments at Fort Adams.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON, *Special Agent.*

WOODVILLE, *Miss.*, July 14, 1864.

S. 12. PETER FISHER, *Wi.*:

Do you want cotton and wool cards at eight dollars? Can have at once and bring the money. Answer.

F. C. ENGLESING, *Captain and A. Q. M.*

WOODVILLE, August 23, 1864.

Major H. B. WHITFIELD, *Meridian*:

Can't get coin; no goods here now. If salt can be got through at once, send it forward.

C. BARKERVILLE.

AUGUST 3, 1864.

Colonel JOHN S. SCOTT, *Clinton, La.*:

Irvine & Gallagher have concentrated at Laurel Hill some three hundred bales of cotton, and the wagons and teams are there to move it; shall I let it go? I can send an officer from here to escort it through the lines.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, P. M. General.

Colonel J. S. SCOTT, *Clinton, La.*:

Have only until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock, to close up my shipments. Yankee ports close theirs by act of their Congress. Have cotton on cars and concentrated at Laurel Hill and here; can send it through to-night. If possible, send me an order to move to river with cars and wagons.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON.

AUGUST 5, 1864.

WOODVILLE, *August 12, 1864.*

Captain F. C. ENGLESING,
A. Q. M., Summit:

I will take the cards; will be out Sunday with the money.

PETER FISHER

Colonel J. S. SCOTT, *Clinton, La.*:

Owing to difficulty of getting teams, I cannot get all the cotton concentrated at Laurel Hill at once. Please let the wagons, that will reach Laurel Hill to-morrow evening, be escorted down by Lieutenant Murphy on Wednesday morning.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*WOODVILLE, *Miss., Aug. 16, 1864.*

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO THE STOPPAGE OF THE COTTON TRADE.

WOODVILLE, *Miss., July 14, 1864.*Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La.*:

Stop all shipments; there must be some rascality on both sides.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON.

Colonel CHARLES BARKERVILLE,
Summit and Brookhaven:

Yankees have stopped the cotton business at Bayou Sara.

CHARLES GALLAGHER.

WOODVILLE, *August 20, 1864.*

H. S. FULKERSON,
Gallatin City, Hazlehurst:

Federals have stopped shipments. Expected Brown here; hope to leave next week.

CHARLES GALLAGHER.

Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La.*:

Let me go ahead as soon as possible; the enemy will stop us in seven days
Send me passes.

WILLIAM B. HAMILTON.

WOODVILLE, *Miss., July 25, 1864.*

COLUMBUS, *Miss., 26th.*

W. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.*:

Under circumstances suspend all deliveries; wait instructions by mail;
invoice purchased cotton under Crutcher's contract which Barkerville had not
accessible, at one dollar.

J. D. B. DE BOW.

COLUMBUS, *26th.*

W. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.*:

General Lee is relieved; will see new commander. Has he stopped cotton
card arrangement? Are all government cotton yet shipped? How much in
all has been?

C. BARKERVILLE.

COLUMBUS, *26th.*

W. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.*:

Why are shipments stopped? What better orders can we get for shipment?
Has he stopped cotton card shipments?

C. BARKERVILLE.

Colonel C. BARKERVILLE, *Columbus, Miss.*

All shipments stopped; shipped about twenty-two hundred bales. Colonel
Scott ordered suspension that he might investigate complaints made by citizens;
no abuse of contract by agents; beg that department commander may permit us
to resume shipments.

WM. B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

WOODVILLE, *Miss., July 26, 1864.*

JULY 26.

C. BARKERVILLE, *Columbus, Miss.*:

Owing to the croaking of certain individuals, Colonel Scott has stopped all
shipments of cotton until ordered to resume by General Lee. See the general
at once, as delay is fatal to the importation of goods and sterling. New regulations
go into effect 1st of August, which will materially interfere with our success,
unless we can resume operations at once.

WM. B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 29, 1864.*

[By telegraph from Clinton, July 29, 1864.]

CHAS. BARKERVILLE:

The suspension of shipment of cotton was by order of Colonel Scott, owing to corruption of pickets by citizens. He is willing for you to resume operations upon application by your agents.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, P. M. G.

CLINTON, *29th.*CHAS. BARKERVILLE, *Wi.:*

The suspension of shipment of cotton was by order of Colonel Scott, owing to corruption of pickets by citizens. He is willing for you to resume operations upon application by your agents.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, P. M. G.

CLINTON, *5th.*WM. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.:*

General Liddel orders all shipment of government cotton to stop at once.

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WOODVILLE, *August 12, 1864.*Gen. LIDDEL or Col. SCOTT, *com'dg district of Clinton, La.:*

I have just arrived with instructions to close out government cottons. There are three hundred (300) bales yet to ship, in exposed weather, at Laurel Hill and Woodville; desire permits to let it go out immediately. It can be done in three days. This closes all government transactions for this district.

C. BARKERVILLE,
Agent Confederate Loan.

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO THE SHIPMENT OF COTTON AT FORT ADAMS.

HEADQUARTERS SCOUTS, *July 17, 1864.*

Colonel HAMILTON:

The enemy are now at Fort Adams taking on government cotton; the picket at Cross Roads. The force in town not known, only there is a transport load of them.

F. Z. HAYNES,
Captain H. Scouts.

WOODVILLE, *July 19, 1864.*Colonel CHAS. BARKERVILLE, *Summit:*

Cause to be tried at Natchez, Friday; Fort Adams delegation seized and taken up there. We have received cotton to cover all your exchange.

CHAS. GALLAGHER.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

C. BARKERVILLE, *Columbus*:

At what price, in Louisiana funds, (United States currency,) shall I put cotton at, delivered on the river bank? It is important I should give an answer now to send to New Orleans.

R. A. DOWTY.

MACON, MISS., 27th.

R. A. DOWTY, *Wt.*:

My partner starts for Woodville to-morrow with full guarantees from Governor Clark for exit of cotton. Our contract permits fifteen hundred bales, of five hundred pounds each, to go out for one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods at federal cost, paid for in confederate—say thirty-five thousand for cards, and balance in medicines per list you have. My partner will contract with you on satisfactory and just terms as to division of profits. We must succeed.

C. BARKERVILLE.

FORT ADAMS, MISS., *September 26.*

Colonel C. BARKERVILLE,

Care of his Excellency Governor Clark:

I have just heard from the card contract. The parties propose to deliver one thousand pair in a few days from the time they hear from me; also twelve thousand (12,000) dozen more if we can agree on price. &c. They want to know how many pairs cards will be allowed by Governor Clark per bale of cotton; if proposition suits, will deliver to me, in five days, a portion or all of the twelve thousand (12,000) pairs, perhaps other necessities, on Governor Clark's guarantee that the cotton will be forthcoming on demand; will take C. S. A. or any other cotton. Just state what the cotton will be furnished at, and price paid per pair cards, and empower me to make proposition, and I will forward your answer immediately. This comes from a source that will not fail. If your proposition suits, answer immediately. This can be worked in other things besides cards. Keep this private.

R. A. DOWTY.

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La.*:

Revoke the order given to Captain Haynes. Send me pass for Mrs. Rodo, she has important articles for me. Send me another pass for Jos. Ellison for thirty days.

WM. B. HAMILTON,
*Special Agent.*WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 15, 1864.*

JUNE 24, 1864.

Brigadier General WIRT ADAMS, *Jackson, Miss.*:

Same to General S. D. Lee, Meridian.

Generals Canby and Sickles are both in New Orleans. I have undoubted intelligence that, in less than ten days, an expedition of from ten to fifteen thousand troops will start from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson to occupy this

district, and put in operation the New Orleans and Jackson railroad for the purpose of taking out all the cotton in the country, and then laying waste. This is undoubtedly reliable.

J. S. SCOTT,
Col. Comm'dg S. W. Miss. and E. La.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Meridian.*

WOODVILLE, *July 22, 1864.*

Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton:*

Five hundred hats, five hundred pairs boots, five hundred oil-cloths ready to be landed. I shall receive them on Sunday.

JAS. G. WALLER.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *25th.*

W. B. HAMILTON, *Wi.:*

I have sent three hundred pounds sterling by Wakefield. What is going on?
BARKERVILLE.

Mrs. WM. B. HAMILTON:

Pine Apple Post Office, Greenville, Ala.

The boy Brandy is not free; his free papers were given by Henderson Smith, his master, to facilitate his movements in the enemy's lines. Mr. Smith still owns him, and only loaned him to me. See at once that the boy is not interfered with.

WM. B. HAMILTON.
HENDERSON SMITH.

WOODVILLE, MISS., *August 18, 1864.*

Colonel HAMILTON:

Provost Marshal General, Clinton.

It is reported that Mrs. Turner, Irvine, and other ladies have gone to Baton Rouge to bring out a wagon load of goods. Try and arrest them.

J. S. SCOTT, *Colonel.*

COLUMBUS, GA., *8th.*

J. H. KENNARD, *Wi.:*

Segars shipped to day; cards will be next Monday, from Montgomery.

W. T. CRUMP.

CLINTON, *25th.*

Ci. 25. Colonel J. S. SCOTT, *Wi.:*

I am satisfied, from reliable information, that Sopher is a dangerous man, and has been giving information to the enemy, and ask your sanction to send down and arrest him; and also during the suspension of the shipment of cotton, think this a good opportunity to arrest cotton speculators and send them out of the country.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, &c.

CLINTON, 1.

Ci. 1. Colonel J. S. HAMILTON:

Shall I give a pass to two ladies to go to New Orleans, and return, on business of importance? There is no doubt of their loyalty. Col. S., through Lieutenant Lamsdell, indorses one of them 44.

R. M. ARNAN, *P. M.*WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 22, 1864.*Colonel JONES S. HAMILTON, *Clinton, La.:*

I understand Bradford has sold part of cotton captured at Stamp Landing. Haynes is here; desires orders on that point.

W. J. FILTUS.

CLINTON, 22.

Ci. 22. W. J. FILTUS, *W.:*

Investigate the matter immediately, and if Bradford has sold any of the captured cotton, direct Haynes to arrest him, and order him to report to Colonel Scott, commanding district, and also to take possession of the cotton.

JONES S. HAMILTON.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*Colonel J. S. HAMILTON, *Clinton La.:*

Secure the gold from Hatch, collector, and pay him the coupons. I want the gold sent to me by Monday. I leave for Alabama Tuesday. Captain Wall reports three hundred and fifty bales cotton shipped at Bayou Sara.

WM. B. HAMILTON, *Agent.*WOODVILLE, MISS., *August 15, 1864.*

AUGUST 5, 1864.

Colonel JOHN SCOTT, *Clinton, La.:*

What passes shall I get to ship State cotton, and can I do so last of week for goods arrived? Confederate cotton ready to morrow.

BARKERVILLE.

WOODVILLE, MISS., *July 1, 1864.*Major General S. D. LEE, *Meridian, Miss.:*

Have just escaped from New Orleans, and have proposition from English house to be allowed to purchase and ship cotton in this department to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. They are prepared to land army supplies over the lake, or at Pearl river, or to pay for it in sterling exchange. By this we can supply our army well, if acted upon immediately. Will risk my commission upon its correct working 44.

RUFFIN C. BARROW,

Captain, P. A., C. S.

J. D. B. DE BOW, *Columbus, Miss.*:

Will the secretary of the treasury receive, in payments of its cottons sold here, checks drawn by the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans, against specie of the bank now in the confederacy and in custody of the government? If yes, state upon whom the drafts must be drawn, and at what place.

53 wsd. chd.

WM. B. HAMILTON, *Agent*.

AUGUST 9, 1864.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, PARISH OF ORLEANS,
No. 67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 1, 1864.

Affidavit.

Mr. M. E. Stratton, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was present at St. Francisville on the 4th day of July, 1864, and heard the commanding officer of the detachment of confederate troops at St. Francisville give an order to the officer commanding the picket guard outside the village not to allow any cotton to be brought to the Mississippi river, at Bayou Sara, except confederate government cotton, the permit to be signed by the confederate government agent, Mr. John Erwing. And he further says that he was arrested by Colonel Hamilton, provost marshal general of southwest Mississippi and east Louisiana, and confined at Clinton jail, because he attempted to buy cotton belonging to private parties. He also says that when riding in from Bayou Sara, from Clinton, on the 14th day of July, 1864, in company with Mr. George K. Soper, (confederate detective,) that he (Mr. Soper) stated that he knew the whole operation then going on between Messrs. Bloomer, Gallagher, and Mansfield, of New Orleans, and Colonel Barkerville, Mr. William S. Hamilton, and Mr. John Erwing, confederate government agents, and Colonel Jonas S. Hamilton, confederate provost marshal, was a damned swindle, because he knew that the cotton that had been bought from the confederate government agents by Messrs. Bloomer, Gallagher, and Mansfield, of New Orleans, had all been paid for in sterling exchange at 17½ pence per pound, 15 pence of which went to the confederate government for the permit and privileges of shipping. Mr. Soper further said that one bill of sterling exchange, drawn by Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, had been refused. Mr. Stratton further says that he has been in the neighborhood of Bayou Sara over eight months, and that it is the common talk of the entire community that Bloomer, Gallagher, and Mansfield, of New Orleans, are paying in sterling exchange for the cotton bought by them in the neighborhood of Bayou Sara.

S. E. STRATTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ROBERT S. DUNHAM,

Captain A. D. C., Provost Marshal Parish of Orleans.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL PARISH OF ORLEANS,
No. 67 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 2, 1864.

Affidavit.

Mr. Lemuel S. Day, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been in Bayou Sara and neighborhood over eight months, and never has known any other cotton than confederate government cotton, under permits from Colonel

Hamilton and Mr. John Erwing, confederate government agents, come into Bayou Sara. And further says that he knows that all the confederate government cotton that was brought into Bayou Sara under permits from the above-mentioned confederate government agents was bought by Messrs. Bloomer and Mansfield, of New Orleans, through their agent, Mr. John Ellison, who lived in the neighborhood of Bayou Sara during all the time that cotton was being brought into that village. Mr. Day further says that he saw about seven hundred bales of confederate government cotton brought into the lines at Bayou Sara, and saw the same delivered into the hands of Mr. Ellison, (agent for Messrs. Bloomer and Mansfield, and by him shipped, per steamer Black Hawk, to a barge lying off Bayou Sara, and from thence, per steamer Lancaster, No. 4, to New Orleans, into the hands of Messrs. Bloomer and Mansfield.

L. P. DAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ROBERT S. DUNHAM,
Captain, A. D. C., Provost Marshal.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 269.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-Ship Black Hawk, Mound City, Ill., May 31, 1864.

General Washburn has issued the following order in relation to the illicit trade on this river, which has so long been tolerated and fostered by officers commanding military posts and treasury agents, and by which the war on the border of the Mississippi river has been much prolonged.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tennessee, May 14, 1864.

* * * * *
I agree fully with General Washburn in all he says, and am glad to see that at last there may be some hopes of destroying the system of trade with the rebels, which, if continued, this war must be carried on indefinitely.

General Washburn speaks in his general order of the "farce of landing goods under the surveillance of the gunboats." If there has been such a "farce" enacted it has been contrary to my orders, as the gunboats have been directed to examine every article that went on shore, to prevent the landing of contraband of war: for while army officers, commanding posts, indorsed permits of treasury agents for supplies sufficient in amount to keep a large rebel army, the navy could do no more than see that these supplies were not contraband, and seize them where they were. I trust there will be no more farces; and it is ordered that no gunboat permit any supplies of a private nature, and not exclusively for the public service, to be landed anywhere on the river except at military posts. Let due notice be given to all boats going up and down the river, and let the commander of each district see that all boats are furnished with a copy of this order.

The commanders of districts will permit no interference or seizure of vessels within the limits of my command, for illicit traffic, by other than naval vessels.

They will co-operate with commanders of military posts, to the best of their ability, in putting down the contraband traffic which is becoming more formidable daily.

No organization of vessels, other than purely naval, will be permitted to regulate the affairs properly coming under my jurisdiction; and if any vessel or vessels, so organized, should persist in interfering with the duties devolving on the navy, commanders of districts will use all the force they have to arrest such vessels.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., August 29, 1864.

* * * * *

I. All trade is prohibited near armies in the field, or moving columns of troops, save that necessary to supply the wants of troops themselves. Quartermasters and commissaries will take such supplies as are needed in the countries passed through, leaving receipts, and taking the articles up on their return. When cotton is found, and transportation to the rear is easy and does not interfere with the supplies to the army dependent on the route, the quartermaster will ship the cotton to the quartermaster at Nashville or Memphis, who will deliver it to the agent of the treasury department. It will be treated as captured property of an enemy and invoiced accordingly. No claim of private interest in it will be entertained by the military authorities.

* * * * *

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW COTTON ORDER.

The following, dated Shreveport, September 14, is an extract from Special Order No. 230, issued by Kirby Smith :

XII. All permits for the exportation of cotton through the lines in the district of Arkansas and west Louisiana must be forwarded at once, for revision and record, to the cotton bureau at Shreveport, Louisiana, and hereafter no cotton will be allowed to pass the lines without it has been so recorded. All permits not forwarded in thirty days from this date for record will be revoked, and the officers in charge of the outposts will take all of them up and forward them to these headquarters.

True copies of originals on file at the headquarters of the military division of the west.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 4, 1865.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

71.2009.084 09622

